

# THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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WHOLE NUMBER 1224

ALFRED L. M. GOTTSCHALK



Alfred L. Moreau Gottschalk, American consul general at Rio de Janeiro, was a passenger on board the navy collier Cyclops, which the navy department has reported lost. He was on his way home to offer his services to the army in the present war. During the Spanish-American war he was correspondent in Porto Rico for the New York Herald and the London Telegraph. In 1914, after several years of consular experience, he was detailed to the American consulate in London and thence to his Brazilian post in November of the same year.

## HINDU PLOTTERS SLAIN

Ram Chandra Shot in Court by Fellow Defendant.

U. S. Marshal Kills Slayer—Shooting Takes Place in San Francisco—Sol. claims Block.

San Francisco, April 25.—Ram Chandra, Hindu publicist and revolutionist, was shot dead here in the United States district court, where he was on trial, by Ram Singh, a former employee and fellow defendant.

While Singh still pulled the trigger of his automatic pistol he was shot dead in turn by United States Marshal James B. Holohan, who fired from across the courtroom and over the heads of lawyers at his tables. Belief that Ram Chandra had diverted to his own use proceeds from property which Ram Singh had turned over to be used for aiding revolutionary measures is said by federal officials to have prompted the shooting.

Both men, with 30 others, were on trial on charge of conspiring to foment revolution in India. The case went to the jury last night.

Ram Singh chose for his vengeance the closing hours of a trial which started November 20 last and has seethed with excitement and animosity among the defendants ever since to such an extent that all were searched for weapons daily when entering court.

Soldiers who have been on duty in court since the trial opened immediately blocked the exits.

## SENATORS AGREE TO WAIT

President Wilson Halts War Move Against the Turks and Bulgarians—Fears Reprisals?

Washington, April 25.—Definite opposition to a declaration of war on Bulgaria and Turkey at this time was indicated by President Wilson at a conference with Senator King of Utah, who recently introduced a resolution calling for war with both countries. Senator King sought the president's views as a result of a debate in the senate on a resolution by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, asking the senate foreign relations committee for immediate action on the King resolution.

Senator King announced after the conference that he would not press his resolution at this time.

## Powder Factories Blown Up.

London.—German newspapers received at Zurich say two large powder factories at Glasenbach, near Salzburg, 151 miles southwest of Vienna, have been destroyed, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Switzerland. The explosions, which are believed to have been caused by incendiaries, are said to have resulted in heavy casualties.

## Will Give Out Losses of Ships Monthly

London.—The Admiralty has announced the cessation of the weekly return of shipping losses and the substitution of a monthly report on the Thursday following the 21st of each month. The losses for the quarter ending in March, 1917, were: British, 911,840, and allied and neutral, 1,619,373.

## BRAVERY GAINS TOWN FOR YANKS

Seicheprey Held by Heroism of Youths Slaying Foe at Close Quarters.

## SHELLS CONTINUE TO FALL

Germans Keep Up Bombardment of the American Front Northwest of Toul, but Artillery Fire is Lighter Than Usual.

With the American Army in France, April 25.—Gas shells continue to fall along the American front northwest of Toul but, generally speaking, the artillery fire was lighter than usual. There was a slight increase, however, in rifle and machine gun fire against the American positions around Seicheprey.

A German taken prisoner east of the Meuse has died of his wounds.

At one point three German propaganda balloons descended carrying copies of the Gazette des Ardennes, which is printed in French.

## Town Taken by Sheer Bravery.

The shell-torn village of Seicheprey, around which centered the hardest fighting in connection with the recent heavy German attack on the American positions, appears to be destined to hold a proud place in the story of American participation in the world war. As further details of the engagement become known there are disclosed deeds which are fully in accord with the finest American traditions.

The correspondent is now permitted to tell of a few cases of individual heroism, which will convey an idea as to the mettle of the men. One of them, David Griggs of East Hampton, Conn., passed through the enemy barbed wire at least seven times to carry ammunition to his hard-pressed comrades. Twice he was partly buried by earth upturned by shells falling all around him, but he kept at his task. Griggs, who is nineteen years old, was so modest that he would not tell his story, but insisted on speaking of the bravery of others. Finally one of his comrades pointed him out and said: "That is the bravest man in the regiment."

Raymond A. Ferris of Medford, Mass., acting as a courier, was blown off the road twice by the concussion of shells. Although stunned and nearly crazed by the intensity of the gunfire, when he reached the point in the rear of the lines to which he was sent for ammunition, he carried out his orders. Then he asked for a revolver, saying he wanted to go out and fight the Germans, but he fainted from exhaustion. When he regained consciousness, his first words were an inquiry whether his message had been delivered.

Charles Sinker, a Philadelphia lawyer, who is now with the Red Cross and was in the thick of the fighting, told the correspondent of two Americans who, armed only with automatic pistols, charged an enemy machine gun, killed eight Germans and captured the gun. It is also related that one American sharpshooter killed 15 Germans.

## Women Work Under Fire.

In a village a short distance behind the front lines Gladys and Irene McIntyre, sisters of Mount Vernon, N. Y., Salvation Army representatives, during the height of the engagement handed out to the soldiers coffee, chocolate, doughnuts and much good cheer. They went on with their work while the shells were falling all around them, and would not leave until at last they were ordered to do so. Now they are called "daughters of the regiments." Miss Irene McIntyre said: "We want to go back to our boys. They are the finest fellows in the world, not afraid of anything. Any woman would be glad to die to serve them. It is inspiring to hear them talk, for they are filled with enthusiasm and determination to fight to the finish. They say they would like to go home, but not until the victory has been won. When there is a lull in the trenches they come to our village and help us to wash the dishes and cook."

At another point near the front a middle-aged motherly woman also of the Salvation army is braving the German shells to dispense comforts to the men.

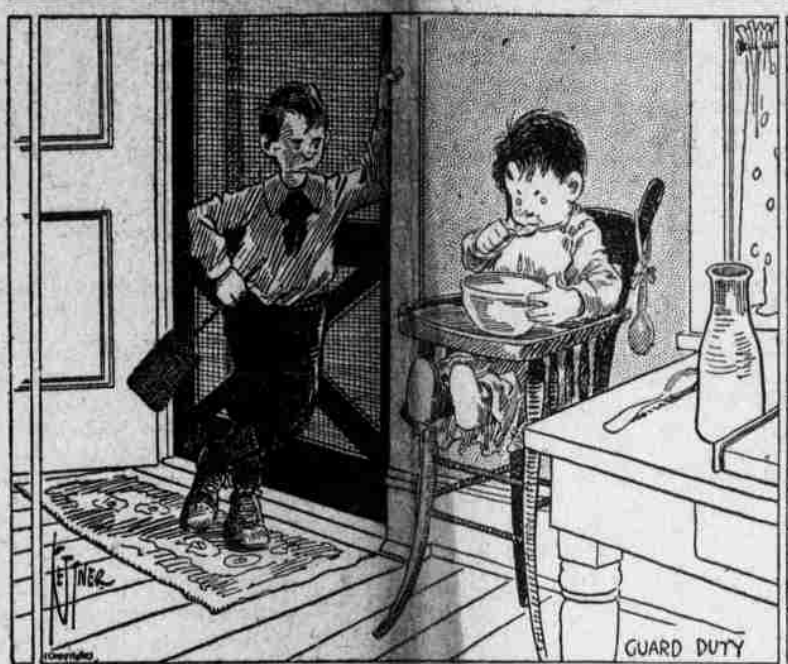
"I had to come to France," she said, "to find out what wonderful boys we raise in America."

## CREEL CALLED AS WITNESS

Publicity Chief is Called to Testify in Trial of Max Eastman of the Masses.

New York, April 25.—George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information, took the witness stand in the trial of Max Eastman, editor of the Masses, and others connected with the publication, who are accused of obstructing the draft law.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.



## LIMA CAR SHOPS DESTROYED BY FIRE

THREE FIRES START SIMULTANEOUSLY IN THE LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN SHOPS.

Water Pressure Was Out at Some Unknown Point While Federal Agents Report Hose Was Cut in Two Places With a Knife.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Lima, Ohio.—Three fires, starting simultaneously in the Lake Erie and Western shops here practically destroyed the \$500,000 plant. Water pressure has been out at some unknown point, while Federal agents report hose was cut in two places with a knife. One man is being held by the police. A fireman, Frank Denen, is in the hospital unconscious; a woman man was seriously injured. Fire of John Mack badly cut and several others injured.

Ten to fourteen locomotives, urgently needed in war work; a new train of troop coaches, just completed in the shops, and many other coaches, as well as a score or more of box cars were destroyed. Ten thousand dollars' worth of Liberty bond subscriptions were burned in the office of the shops. Another fire, breaking out in a distant part of the city immediately after the hose was cut at the railroad shops fire, still is burning. Homes of several foreigners are reported to be afire. The railroad shop fire followed a blaze at the same place two hours earlier in the evening. The first fire started in the boiler shop and was believed to have been due to defective wiring. It was extinguished after a hard fight. Later, railroad officials say, flames were discovered at three places in the plant. They spread rapidly and in a short time two machine shops and the boiler shop fell in. The coach and paint shop followed, and the fire then spread to the roundhouse adjoining. Three firemen, who were missing for more than an hour after being trapped in by falling flames, dashed through the surrounding flames and escaped with only slight burns.

The \$7,000,000 Lima Locomotive Works, just across the tracks, was in imminent danger for a time. Later, however, the wind changed to the west, blowing directly toward the big oil tank field of the Standard Oil refinery. Clouds of sparks blowing 300 feet in the air were carried toward the oil tank field. The oil refinery whistle called out all the employees to guard the field directly west of the railroad shops. Armed guards are on duty at the waterworks. Troops of boy scouts extinguished fires started by flying sparks among a large number of new passenger coaches and box cars in the shop yards. Will Pontius, claiming Cicero, Ind., as his home, was arrested. He is an employee of the shops. Officials decline to say why he is held. Marion Gommish, an employee, was rescued by firemen after losing consciousness when trapped in the boiler room.

## IRISH WOMEN ARE IN REVOLT

Pledge Themselves to Undertake No Work Done by Men in Opposing Conscription.

Dublin, April 25.—At a labor meeting at Athlone it was resolved to oppose industrial as well as military conscription. Woman workers pledged themselves to undertake no work previously done by men.

The lord mayor of Dublin announces that he has applied to Foreign Secretary Balfour for passports for himself and his secretaries in order that they may proceed to Washington.

## 270,000 in Shipbuilding Work.

Washington, April 25.—Enrollment of 270,000 shipyard workers in the employment service reserve was announced by the department of labor. Two months ago 250,000 was set as the goal.

## YOUNG MEN FOR WAR

Secretary Baker Appears Before House Committee.

Declares "Men of Action" Are Needed by America to Win—U. S. Must Deliver Knockout Blow.

Washington, April 25.—"Men of action—younger men"—are needed for America to win the war.

This was the belief expressed by Secretary of War Baker to members of the house military committee. He added that his experiences and observations while abroad convinced him that the success of the war depends on young rather than old men.

A most promising picture of the vast preparations in the United States is making in France for the fighting men sums up the secretary's talk before the committee.

"Our storage facilities over there," he said, "if lined up would be a building 50 feet wide and 200 miles long—practically the distance between Washington and New York," Baker said.

The artillery and aviation schools of the United States has established in France are absolutely the finest in the world and have won the admiration of our allies, Baker declared. American artillery and aviation will be two of the leading factors in winning the war, he predicted.

Although very optimistic over the general situation, Baker emphasized that the end of the war probably will depend upon the throwing of American resources—both men and supplies—in the fighting area in great quantities. "He made it clear," said Representative Kahn, "that America must deliver a great big punch before the war is over."

## U. S. RESENTS ILL FEELING

Will Withdraw Offer of Ships for Dutch Grain if Harsh Comment Is Backed.

Washington, April 25.—The United States is prepared to withdraw its recent offer of three ships to expedite grain to Holland, if the comment of Dutch newspapers, accusing the United States of duplicity in the condition that equal tonnage should leave Dutch harbors for America, is to be taken as indicative of the feeling of the Netherlands government and people.

Officials expressed disappointment and surprise at the reception accorded the offer of the United States, which was based on a proposal of the Dutch government to alleviate suffering from a shortage of breadstuffs. The offer was supplementary to President Wilson's statement of March 20, when the Dutch ships were requisitioned, that 100,000 tons of grain would be provided for Holland if ships were sent to carry it.

## ENVOYS ARE RECALLED

Amsterdam.—The Het Volk announces that the German Minister to the Netherlands has left The Hague for Berlin, and that the Dutch Minister in Germany is on his way from Berlin to The Hague. Relations between the two countries became acute when Germany sent an ultimatum to Holland, demanding access to Dutch territory. The recall of the Ministers may indicate that the breaking point is near. The Berlin correspondent of Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant is informed by a person in authority that difficulties have arisen in the negotiations between Germany and Holland and the negotiations are not making headway. The Hague correspondent of the Handelsblad says the question of the transport of sand and gravel and the use of the railway line through Limbourg depends entirely on the intentions of Germany. The correspondent adds that the Dutch Government will firmly observe neutrality whatever happens.

## BIG DOUBLE DRIVE BY THE GERMANS

Foe Hits at Ypres and Along 17-Mile Line Before Amiens.

## THIRD PHASE OF BATTLE

French Repulse Blow Northeast of Baillieu, Aimed to Outflank Flanders Base—Heavy Infantry Attacks From Albert to the Avre.

London, April 25.—Strong German attacks were progressing on a nine-mile front directly east of Amiens, Field Marshal Haig reported. At the same time, another enemy assault was under way in the Albert sector, north of the Somme. German artillery was heavily bombarding the whole British front from north of Albert to the junction of the British and French lines, south of the Somme, on a front of about fifteen miles.

Paris, April 25.—The German artillery has been conducting an extremely heavy bombardment of the Franco-British front between the Somme and the Avre, in the region of Hangard-En-Santerre and Villers-Bretonneux, the war office reports.

## Attack Near Dranoutre.

London, April 25.—Violent German attacks developed in the neighborhood of Dranoutre, on the Flanders front, but were repulsed by French troops, the war office announces.

Heavy infantry attacks are in progress in the Albert sector, north of the Somme, and also between the Somme and the Avre rivers.

The French and British artillery inflicted severe losses on the Germans in the Flanders attack.

On the front northwest of Albert a German attack early yesterday evening was repulsed.

## Big Guns Active.

From north of Ypres to south of Verdun the big guns are active, the Germans especially so in the region south of Albert, south of the Somme and around Noyon.

Taking advantage of the lull in German offensive movements, Field Marshal Haig is improving his position on the Flanders field by successful local attacks. In the vicinity of Roebecq, at the apex of the salient, he has again advanced his lines slightly, capturing more than 100 prisoners and some machine guns.

Success also attended a local attack by the British near Meteren, west of Baillieu, and the nearest point to Hazebrouck the Germans have reached.

## Allies Ready for Attack.

The Germans have given no indications apparently of where they will attack again. The allied commanders are reported ready for the expected onslaught wherever it may come. It is not likely it will come on the Flanders or Picardy battlefields, as the Germans must improve their positions on both fronts, for to remain where they are would be to invite a counter-offensive which might prove disastrous.

## \$1,700,094,850 NOW REACHED

Scores of Big Cities Ready to Go Over the Top With Their Bond Quotas.

Washington, April 25.—Telegrams to national Liberty loan headquarters told of \$43,000,000 new subscriptions, bringing the total to \$1,700,094,850. A score of big cities were reported ready to go over the top of their quotas. Colorado and Arizona were added to the list of states which have exceeded their quotas. National headquarters has not yet been able to determine whether the St. Louis or Minneapolis district passed the 100 per cent mark first.

The following list of leading cities which have won honor flags, with their quota percentage, was issued: Toledo, 150 per cent; Sioux City, 150 per cent; Detroit, 148; Des Moines, 141; St. Joseph, Mo., 132; Evansville, Ind., 130; Louisville, Ky., 125; Milwaukee, 117; Kansas City, Mo., 112; Portland, Ore., 110; Tacoma, Wash., 105; Springfield, Mass., 100; Richmond, Va., 100; Birmingham, Ala., 100.

## WILLIAM THAW AN "ACE" NOW

American Commander of the Lafayette Flying Corps Downs Two Craft in Day.

Paris, April 25.—Major William Thaw, commanding the Lafayette flying corps, is now counted among the "aces" in aviation in France, having brought down his fifth adversary and a captive balloon on the same day. Major Thaw within the last month has accounted for three opponents in aerial encounters.

MISS L. PHILLIPS FREEMAN



The distinction of being the first girl in the middle West to be granted a first-grade wireless license has gone to Miss Louise Phillips Freeman of Cincinnati. She is already wearing the natty uniform of the radio corps and hopes to get an assignment to active service soon. Miss Freeman studied wireless operating at Hunter college, New York city, where she completed a six months' course. She is the daughter of W. Winans Freeman, head of the Union Gas and Electric company.

## FEAT STIRS BRITAIN

Public Gets Stories of How U-Boat Bases Blocked.

"It's the Yankees!" Cried the Germans as the Tars Swept on the Mole.

London, April 25.—Reports from the Zeeland frontier, transmitted by the Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, say that several German batteries at Ostend and Zeebrugge were silenced by the British bombardment and that there also was much aerial fighting. The attack began at midnight, the report says, and until 2 a. m. the German batteries were firing continuously.

London, April 25.—Graphic details of the daring exploit of British naval forces which raided the German U-boat bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge early and bottled them up by sinking concrete-filled ships were given to the public by men who took part in the action.

By all accounts the hardest fighting took place at Zeebrugge, where the cruiser Vindictive, which landed a party of sailors and marines on the mole, was subjected to a hail of shells from the shore batteries.

Several witnesses say that as soon as the Germans saw the raider approaching the dock, they yelled as one man: "Americans. Here are the Yankees. Gott im Himmel!" and ran, leaving several light batteries at the mercy of the British sailors and marines.

The operations are described in all accounts as very successful, although the losses were heavy.

## ARGENTINA BACKS FINANCES

Economic Condition Is Being Strengthened as the War Drags and Looms With Germany.

Buenos Aires, April 25.—Argentina's financial and economic condition apparently is being strengthened as the war drags on. The republic recently signed a convention for financing the sale of several million tons of cereals to the entente allies, which really amounted to a huge loan, and there have been other events in financial circles which show that Argentine credit abroad and confidence at home are progressing hand in hand.

The fact that is being most widely commented upon by the Argentine newspapers is that confidence at home has become so strong that stocks of the National Mortgage bank, known as "credulas hipotecarias," are being quoted at par for the first time in their history.

## BOMB DESTROYED U. S. CRAFT

Blowing Up of Florence H. Is Laid to Machine Put on Board in American Port.

Paris, April 25.—The blowing up of the American steamship Florence H. off the coast of Brittany, is believed to have been due, says the Radio agency, to a bomb placed on board before it left the United States, so timed as to explode when the vessel reached port. Owing to a fire on board, the news agency adds, the bomb exploded prematurely.